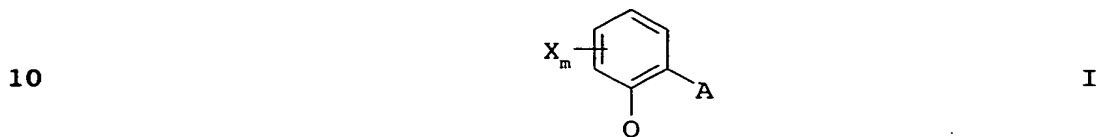


We claim:

1. A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I

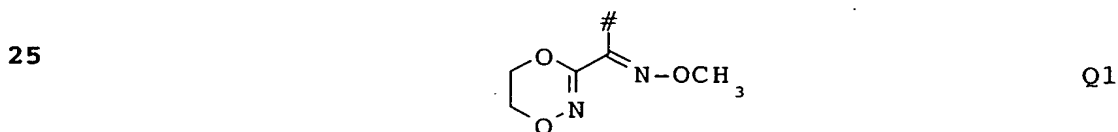


in which

- 15 X is halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

- 20 Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃,
C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃,
N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or a group Q1,



where # indicates the bond to the phenyl ring;

- 30 A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -OCH₂-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B,
-CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³, where

- 35 B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl
or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl comprising
one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or
two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being
unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals
R^a:

- 40 R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl,
aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl,
C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyl,
C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl,
45 C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy,
C₁-C₆-alkyloxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio,
C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino,

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5 C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,
 di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl,
 C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl,
 benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or
 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered
 hetaryloxy, C(=NOR')-OR" or OC(R')₂-C(R")=NOR",
 the cyclic radicals, in turn, being
 10 unsubstituted or substituted by one to three
 radicals R^b:

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino,
 aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,
 15 C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl,
 C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy,
 C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino,
 20 di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino,
 C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,
 di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
 25 C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy,
 C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkenyl, phenyl,
 phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5-
 or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered
 hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or
 30 C(=NOR')-OR";

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkyl,
 C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl;

35 R" is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-alkenyl,
 C₃-C₆-alkynyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,
 C₃-C₆-haloalkenyl or C₃-C₆-haloalkynyl;

40 R¹ is hydrogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,
 C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy;

45 R² is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or
 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl
 or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems
 being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three
 radicals R^a,

5 C_1-C_{10} -alkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_2-C_{10} -alkenyl, C_2-C_{10} -alkynyl, C_1-C_{10} -alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_{10} -alkenylcarbonyl, C_3-C_{10} -alkynylcarbonyl, C_1-C_{10} -alkylsulfonyl or $C(R')=NOR''$, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c :

10 R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio, C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, 15 di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy, 20 C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it 25 being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R^a ; and 30 R^3 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c ;

35 which is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. A' method as claimed in claim 1 wherein, in formula I, the group Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$. 40

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents in formula I have the following meanings:

45 A is $-O-B$, $-CH_2O-B$, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$ or $CH_2-O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$;

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B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R^a ;

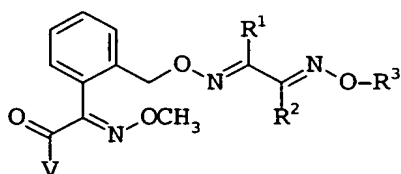
5 R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or C_1 - C_2 -haloalkyl;

R^2 is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_2 - C_5 -alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is
 10 $C(R')=NOR''$, where
 R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R^1 and
 R'' is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

15 R^3 is one of the groups mentioned under R'' .

4. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II

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II

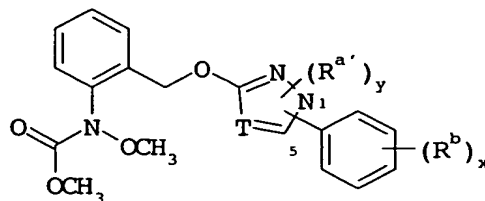
25 in which V is OCH_3 or $NHCH_3$ is used.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II as claimed in claim 4 in which R^2 is $C(R')=NOR''$ and R' and R'' are each C_1 - C_4 -alkyl is used.

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6. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III

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III

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in which T is CH or N and R^a and R^b are halogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

45 7. The use of the compounds of the formula I, II and III as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 as safeners.